

SUNDAY MERRYMAKERS MEET WATERY GRAVE

Sudden Squall Capsizes Sloop Near New York and Sixteen Persons Lose Their Lives.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Sixteen persons, five of them women, met death by drowning in the waters either surrounding or in the vicinity of New York Sunday. Ten of the victims perished after the capsizing of the excursion sloop Roxana, carrying twenty-two passengers, which was struck by a sudden squall in lower New York bay, midway between Coney Island Point and Hoffman Island, late yesterday afternoon. Of the survivors one woman, Mrs. C. Knudson of Brooklyn, is in such a serious condition that she probably will die. Her two daughters were drowned.

The other drownings, with but one exception, were swimming accidents. Stephen Ernst, 28 years old, of Brooklyn, was drowned while trying to learn to swim. Charles Hendricksen, 2 years old, of Brooklyn, met death in the same vicinity by the upsetting of a rowboat. William Yeager, a 6-year-old boy of New York, slipped on some rocks and fell into the Hudson to his death.

Off Bellmore, L. I., Charles Conn, 32 years old, got beyond his depth and died; Glano Rizzo, a laborer, 21 years old, perished while swimming in the Harlem river. Lastly, Edward Wall, 3 years old, of East Orange, N. J., was seized with cramps and drowned in the Morris canal near Newark.

The list of the dead in the Roxana accident, as ascertained last night, follows: Seelina Sameason, New York; Ella Olsen, Flatbush, L. I.; Olga and Selma Knudson, sisters, 14 and 11 years old, respectively, Brooklyn; John Christensen, Abraham Hunn, Abraham Jamison, Alice Engel, Peter Spjelson and John Thompson, all of Brooklyn.

The captain of the Roxana and the twelve survivors were picked up with great difficulty in a rough and choppy sea by the tug Lamont.

The Roxana, with her skipper, Capt. Samuelson, was chartered at Ulmer beach, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon by a party of Swedes from Brooklyn

for a sail across the bay to Millard Beach, Staten Island, and back. The first leg of the voyage was made without mishap and all hands piled ashore to make merry. Beer was served and some of the survivors could give but a hazy account of the accident.

All afternoon there was a stiff breeze from the southwest, which left a nasty cross sea. Toward 4 o'clock the Roxana, reeling homeward across the bay under all the sail good judgment would permit to be carried, slipped into a squall. She lay over until the copper plates glistened in the sun as the angle of the deck steepened to the angry water in her lee, the women screamed and scrambled for the upper rail.

The captain struggled to slack away his sheet, but there was no time for such measures of relief. In one moment the Roxana was bottom up and the foam was black with bobbing heads. In another moment the Roxana had vanished and one by one the heads began to follow her.

Fortunately the tug Lamont was keeping a sharp lookout. Capt. Keyes saw the sloop keel over in the gust and fall to come back. Instantly he headed for the spot where the Roxana had been, but before he could reach her ten of the passengers had gone down. Life lines and buoys were thrown to those still afloat and after a few minutes of brisk and anxious work all in sight were taken aboard the Lamont.

The survivors, thoroughly exhausted and half dazed, were taken to a hospital on Staten Island.

Few coherent accounts of the scene after the capsizing of the boat could be obtained. All hands, it seems, tried to cling to the overturned boat, but as the little vessel soon sank, their plight was precarious. Of the survivors seven were men and six women.

The Roxana was a vessel of about thirty tons. She had recently been re-rigged and was considered a sturdy craft.

MISSIONARY'S WIFE PRAISES CUTICURA

Daughter's Head Encrusted with Dandruff—Feared she Would Lose her Hair—Many Treatments were Futile—Baby had Milk-Crust.

BOTH CHILDREN CURED BY FAMOUS REMEDIES

"For several years my husband was a missionary in the Southwest, and we were living on the edge of the desert at an elevation of nearly five thousand feet. Every one in that high and dry atmosphere has more or less trouble with dandruff and my daughter's scalp became so encrusted with it that I was alarmed for fear she would lose all her hair, which was very heavy. After spending between five and six dollars for various remedies, in desperation I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. After rubbing the Cuticura Ointment thoroughly into the roots of the hair, I gently combed the crust of dandruff free from the scalp, and then gave her head a thorough shampoo with the Cuticura Soap. This left the scalp beautifully clean and free from dandruff, and after the hair was dry, I again rubbed the Cuticura Ointment, this time sparingly, into the roots, and I am happy to say that the Cuticura Remedies were a complete success. My troubles with dandruff were over, although for a long time afterward I used the Cuticura Ointment as at first, after shampooing, which kept the scalp and roots of the hair moist. I have used successfully the Cuticura Remedies for so-called 'milk-crust' on baby's head, and have never found anything to equal them. You are at liberty to publish this letter, for I do sincerely believe that the Cuticura Remedies are a blessing to mankind. Mrs. J. A. Darling, 310 Fifth St., Carthage, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1908."

Cuticura Ointment is one of the most successful curatives for torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing with it, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed, when necessary, by a mild dose of Cuticura Resolvent (liquid or pills) is often sufficient to afford immediate relief of itching, burning and scaly humors, eczema, irritations and inflammations, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

Mail Free. Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

FAILED IN ATTEMPT TO CROSS CHANNEL

CALAIS, France, July 19.—Herbert Latham, who made an attempt to cross the English channel from here with an aeroplane, dropped into the sea today after disappearing from view from land. He was brought back here aboard the torpedo boat destroyer Harpon, apparently unhurt. A tug towed the aeroplane in.

The aviator was not injured, neither was he discouraged, and he declared his intention of again trying to cross the channel.

Latham had covered sixteen miles, and while at a great height the motor failed and the machine fell into the water. The French torpedo boat Harpon was close at hand when the accident occurred, and rescued the aviator. Latham's start was made from the top of a cliff at Sangatte, and under propitious circumstances.

Latham showed no signs of nervousness as he shook hands with his friends on mounting the saddle.

"Start the motor," he cried to his assistant, and then with a nod of his head and the words "I'll see you in Dover," he threw the starting lever off, the machine running along the ground with increasing momentum at every turn. Just before reaching the edge of the cliff the aeronaut touched the horizontal lever and the machine, with its white outstretched wings rose gracefully and sailed out over the shining waters amid a roar of cheers from the cliff and shores. The monoplane, after leaving the cliff, ascended gradually until it probably was 300 feet above the sea.

Then straight as an arrow it continued its flight towards the English coast, apparently under perfect control, and at the rate of about thirty-five miles an hour. The Harpon kept almost under her aerial companion, and at the end of fifteen minutes both disappeared in the haze on the horizon.

A Golden Wedding

Means that man and wife have lived to a good old age and consequently have kept healthy. The best way to keep healthy is to see that your liver does its duty 365 days out of 365. The only way to do this is to keep Ballard's Herbine in the house and take it whenever your liver gets inactive. 50 cents per bottle. Sold by

EDISON HAS MADE GOOD HIS PROMISE

FAMOUS INVENTOR HAS COMPLETED \$1,200 CEMENT HOUSE.

Plans Provide Six Styles of Architecture—Plant Costs \$40,000—Can Erect 144 Houses a Year.

Greater than he who builds ships and guns of war is the man who shows how to build homes—builds them cleaner, cheaper, roomier.—Emerson.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 20.—A home builder, whose work will affect vitally the inner life of the next generation—this is Thomas A. Edison, come to fulfill the prophecy of Emerson.

The wizard of East Orange has prepared his paraphernalia, his black cloth, his magic table. Soon he will wave his hand, and presto—

A house, springing out of nothing. Edison will pour a house from molten cement—just pour it out with no more effect than the iron master pours red fluid iron and produces bars and plates, or the statue maker casts his plaster figures.

The poured cement house—after eight years of experimenting and two years of uninterrupted hard work, is ready. He will pour his first building at East Orange early in August.

Here is a thumb nail description of the house as it will come from the mold:

Size 25x30 feet ground plan.

Rooms—Big living room and kitchen on first floor, two big bedrooms, wide hallway, closets and bath upstairs, front and back porch.

Cost—About \$1,200.

Material—Light gray re-inforced concrete.

Time to Mould—Fourteen days.

Decorations—Facades and ornamental work along porch, carved stone pillars in hallways, window seats and paneled doors, with mythological figuring, gabled roofs.

Special Advantages—Fireproof and vermin proof; no repairs.

The people it will benefit particularly—The poor who now live in wretched quarters.

Inventor—Thomas A. Edison.

The Edison home, if it accomplishes half what its creator expects, will revolutionize house-building.

Objections Overcome.

Several great objections which arose two years ago had to be overcome by Edison in his later plans.

One—a practical builder's objection—was that the cement could not be forced through an intricate set of molds and be of the same consistency and strength throughout. Also that the surface would not be smooth.

But Edison has produced a cement of a consistency almost like water which holds the stone and aggregates equally throughout. It will also secure a surface so smooth that it can be painted or frescoed or tinted.

Another objection was that it would be impossible to build molds which would make inner rooms and closets. This, too, has been overcome.

Still another—this time from architects—was that all the houses would be alike, necessarily; that people would not live in them on that account.

But the Edison molds are adapted to a number of variations. With six sets of molds, which the inventor reckons as the right number for a good working arrangement, an immensely wide variety of houses can be constructed.

Now for a description of an Edison one-family, two-story house, 25x30 feet outside, to go on a lot 40x60. This gives a lawn and small garden room.

The front or living room is large, 14x23 feet, while the kitchen is but 3 feet narrower. The ceilings are 9½ feet high.

The stairway extends both ways—to the living room and the kitchen. The second floor contains the two big bedrooms—one 15x14, the other 3 feet narrower. The upper hallway is nearly 20 feet long, leading from the back of the house to the bath room, which is 7½ feet square.

The attic is 27x23, which, with a dividing partition, would make two rooms.

There are many windows. The down-stairs rooms have four each.

The material throughout is reinforced concrete. The only woodwork

makes it impossible for fires to break out.

The decorations are cast with the rest of the house. So are all appliances, such as bath and laundry tubs, steps and coal bunkers.

Cost of Building.

Edison's estimate of the cost is based on the builder having the equipment and trade to keep six months busy all the time, and on being able to use the gravel taken in digging the foundations.

One set of molds will cost \$25,000. The rest of the plant would come to \$15,000. Successful operation, Edison figures, would require six sets of molds kept busy all the year. Such an outfit would turn out 144 houses a year.

A Contented Woman

Is always found in the same house with Ballard's Snow Liniment. It keeps every member of the family free from aches and pains, it heals cuts, burns and scalds and cures rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago and all muscular soreness and stiffness. 5c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle. Sold by W. M. Johnson.

Free mail delivery was inaugurated in DeLand last Thursday, three carriers being employed.

TILGHMAN'S CONDITION POWDER

SALT-SICK

THE ONLY CURE FOR SALT-SICK OR GALT PROVEN BY TEST OF MANY YEARS TO BE THE BEST MEDICINE ON THE MARKET FOR DISEASE IN STOCK OF ALL KINDS RESTORES APPETITE AND HEALTH AND CURES THEM IN TWO HOURS. TILGHMAN'S IS NOT A FOOD BUT PURELY A STOCK MEDICINE. GIVE IT A TRIAL AND SAVE YOUR ANIMALS. PRICE 25 CENTS A POUND. FOR SALE BY ALL RETAIL DRUGGISTS. MANUFACTURED BY ACKERMAN & STEWART, FLA.

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Abstracts of Title Made

To all Lands in Alachua County on short notice

Fire Insurance

Jefferson Davis' Last Child Dies in Colorado

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 19.—Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, daughter of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, died last night at her home after an illness of six months. Mrs. Hayes, 54 years old, was the wife of J. Addison Hayes, president of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs.

Friends throughout the country had formed the impression that Mrs. Hayes suffered from a cancer, but the cause of her death was announced by attending physicians as a complication of diseases.

Mrs. Hayes, the last of the family, was the only President of the Con-

federacy, after the death of her sister, Miss Winnie Davis, at Richmond, Va., made a trip through the South a few years ago, when she was made the "Daughter of the Confederacy" in her sister's stead. Her mother, widow of the Southern President, died in New York about two years ago.

Mrs. Hayes is survived by two sons, Jefferson Hayes Davis, and William Hayes, and two daughters, Lucy Hayes and Mrs. Virginia Webb of Colorado Springs. Jefferson Hayes Davis bears the name of his grandfather through a special act of the legislature.

French Noblewoman Offers To Sell Titles At Discount

NEW YORK, July 20.—To any rich American woman who is ambitious to enthrone in the society of the European nobility, a woman styling herself the Marquise De La Rochebryant offers a display of twenty-choice titles from which a selection may be made.

The Marquise De La Rochebryant is in this city and has caused to be inserted in the newspapers an advertisement that for a sufficient cash payment she will dispose of any one or more of her titles. Explaining to a brother who had wrecked her fortune she said she came to the United States to dispose of at least one title in an effort to recoup the family losses. She particularly recom-

mends her title as Countess D'Aulter as a desirable one for any American woman who is willing to pay \$1,000. She says she has been offered \$500,000 for it, but could not think of letting it go at that price.

"I want to raise some money for my husband's sake," explained the "Marquise De La Rochebryant," "and I cannot see anything dishonorable in trying to sell one of my titles. I have twenty-nine, and I want cash for some of them."

A specific for pain—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, strongest, cheapest liniment ever devised. A household remedy in America for 25 years.